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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,261	12/28/2001	Gregory Luptowski	7000-109	9468
27820	7590	02/09/2005	EXAMINER	
WITHROW & TERRANOVA, P.L.L.C. P.O. BOX 1287 CARY, NC 27512			JOO, JOSHUA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2154	
DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/034,261

Applicant(s)

LUPTOWSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Joshua Joo

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

Art Unit: 2154

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1-20 are rejected.

***Claim Objections***

3. Claims 3, 4, 15, 16, 19, 20 are objected to because of the following informalities:  
Improper grammar. As per claims 3, 4, 15, 16, 19, 20, the line "to allow the at least one device" should be "to allow at least one device". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1-5, 8-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhatia et al, US Patent #6,563,824 (Bhatia hereinafter) and in view of Gervais et al, US Patent #5,856,974 (Gervais hereinafter).
6. As per claims 1 and 17, Bhatia teaches an invention for determining the correct workstation to route packets during session changes by storing public addresses. Bhatia's invention comprises of (Col 7, lines 11-21. LAN modem contains memory.):
  - a) Receiving a message over the private network from the public network via the address translation device, the message having the public address of the client as provided by the address translation device (Col 20, lines 63-65. LAN modem receives a

Art Unit: 2154

packet from the remote server. Col 16, lines 50-55. Packet contains the public IP address.),

b) Identifying the public address from the message received over the private network (Col 21, lines 5-8. LAN modem looks up the public address in the received packet header to match an entry in the NAT table.),

c) Comparing the public address with a stored public address representing a previously identified public address (Col 21, lines 9-22. The value stored in the message is compared to the stored public address.).

d) Determining if the public address is different than the stored public address (Col 21, lines 9-22. The value stored in the message is compared to the stored entry. Col 21, lines 37-41. If the values do not match, another process is performed.).

7. Bhatia doesn't teach that the LAN modem itself can be a client, where the workstation is separate from the LAN modem, but Gervais teaches of an invention for an address mapping gateway, where the source node nodes can be workstations that includes network cards such as a printers or modem (Col 1, lines 31-45).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bhatia and Gervais because both inventions teach of using address translation from a private to a public address. Furthermore, the teachings of Gervais to include a modem with the workstation would allow the workstation to be provided with a unique public address.

Art Unit: 2154

9. As per claim 13, Bhatia teaches an invention for determining the correct workstation to route packets during session changes by storing public addresses.

Bhatia's invention comprises of (Col 7, lines 11-21. LAN modem contains memory.):

- a) An interface adapted to facilitate communications via the private network (Col 7, lines 10-13. LAN modem contains an interface.);
- b) A control system associated with the interface and adapted to
  - i) Receiving a message over the private network from the public network via the address translation device, the message having the public address of the client as provided by the address translation device (Col 20, lines 63-65. LAN modem receives a packet from the remote server. Col 16, lines 50-55. Packet contains the public IP address.),
  - ii) Identifying the public address from the message received over the private network (Col 21, lines 5-8. LAN modem looks up the public address in the received packet header to match an entry in the NAT table.),
  - iii) Comparing the public address with a stored public address representing a previously identified public address (Col 21, lines 9-22. The value stored in the message is compared to the stored entry.),
  - iv) Determining if the public address is different than the stored public address (Col 21, lines 9-22. The value stored in the message is compared to the stored entry. Col 21, lines 37-41. If the values do not match, another process is performed.).

10. Bhatia doesn't teach that the LAN modem itself can be a client, where the workstation is separate from the LAN modem, but Gervais teaches of an invention for an address mapping gateway, where the source node nodes can be workstations that includes network cards such as a printers or modem (Col 1, lines 31-45).

11. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bhatia and Gervais because both inventions teach of using address translation from a private to a public address. Furthermore, the teachings of Gervais to include a modem with the workstation would allow the workstation to be provided with a unique public address.

12. As per claims 2, 14, and 18, Bhatia teaches the invention of claims 1, 13, and 17 further storing the public address from the message received over the private network as the stored public address (Col 12, lines 29-34. LAN modem stores translations values between public and private addresses transmitted between workstations located in a LAN and remote servers.).

13. As per claims 3, 15, and 19, Bhatia teaches the invention of claims 2, 14, and 18 further comprising initiating a message to at least one device on the public network to allow at least one device to obtain the public address associated with the client and provided by the address translation device (Col 16, lines 31-41. LAN modem transmits the packet containing header information to a remote server, where the packet header contains information relating to the public source IP address and the public source port number.).

Art Unit: 2154

14. As per claims 4, 16, and 20, Bhatia teaches the invention of claims 1, 13, and 17, further comprising initiating a message to at least one device on the public network to allow at least one device to obtain the public address associated with the client and provided by the address translation device. (Col 16, lines 31-41. LAN modem transmits the packet containing header information to a remote server, where the packet header contains information relating to the public source IP address and the public source port number.).

15. As per claim 5, Bhatia teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: Replicating the public address for the client in the message at a device on the public network, and over the public network, sending the message to the public address, which corresponds to an address of the network address translation device on the public network. (Col 16, lines 42-55. Remote server transmits a return packet to the workstation, where the return packet is transmitted between the remote server and the LAN modem. The return packet contains the public destination IP address and public IP address fields.).

16. As per claims 8-10, Bhatia teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the public address includes an Internet Protocol address and a port address (Col 16, lines 31-41. LAN modem transmits the packet containing header information to a remote server, where the packet header contains information relating to the public source IP address and the public source port number.).

17. As per claim 11, Bhatia teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the public address was generated according to Network Address Translation (NAT) (Col 11, lines

Art Unit: 2154

9-12. The invention comprises of using IP/Port Number Translation module between private and public IP address pairs.).

18. As per claim 12, Bhatia teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the public address was generated according to Network address and Port Translation (NAPT). (Col 11, lines 9-12. The invention comprises of using IP/Port Number Translation module between private and public IP address pairs.).

19. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bhatia, US Patent #6,563,824 and Gervais, US Patent #5,856,974, and in view of Kennedy et al, US Publication #2004/0252683 (Kennedy hereinafter).

20. As per claim 6, Bahtia discusses establishing a session by the workstation (Col 13, lines 55-60). However, Bahtia does not specifically discuss that the client establishes a session using the Session Initiation Protocol, SIP.

21. Kennedy teaches an invention for performing address resolution for nodes behind a network address translator where the session is established using a Session Initiation Protocol (Pg. 7, Paragraph 0062).

22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inventions of Bahtia and Kennedy because both inventions deal with using a network address translator and establishing a session to communicate with devices on the public network. Furthermore, the teachings of Kennedy to use a Session Initialization Protocol improves Bahtia's invention by providing capabilities such as call forwarding, call signaling, call holding, and caller ID.



Art Unit: 2154

23. As per claim 7, Bhatia, Gervais, and Kennedy taught the method as defined in claim 6. Bhatia and Gervais further teach that the public address is stored in a contact header of the message Col 16, lines 31-41. LAN modem transmits the packet containing header information to a remote server, where the packet header contains information relating to the public source IP address and the public source port number.).

***Conclusion***

24. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966 and fax number is 571 273-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 8 to 5:30.

26. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on 571 272-3964.

Art Unit: 2154

27. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

February 1, 2005  
JJ



John Follansbee